They god, or goddess, of the listless feature, Skilled only in the weary art to bore !

Thy name was coined in sunny France, thy nature Pervades each human haunt the wide world o'er: But, for the gender, let no critic wary Impugn the Muse-she keeps no dictionary

I fancy thou'rt a goddess, for thy beauty Is languid in its statue like repose; And thine the feminine but thankless duty To sigh regret o'er many a withering rose, Fold thy soft hands, and breathe thy weak complaining

From faded lips, no hopeful utterance deign-Too oft the gentle bride her features sunny Turns toward the subject of her queenly power, Whom four short weeks have surfeited with honey, As Adam tired of Eden's rosy bower, And whispers, "Let the firm of self and thee

Receive an added partner-Ennui." The man whose hoarded wealth has given him

And the leved right to do no earthly good, Steers his light bark to where the syren Pleasure Lures with soft music o'er the Summer flood, Till, on life's sea becalmed, thy fingers leaden Close o'er his heart and all its pulses deaden.

The stagnant pool, whose green and slumbering Are only by unseemly reptiles stirred, [waters Symbols the life of all thy sons and daughters Whose helpless croakings every ear hath heard; And few the faithful hearts and spirits daring That never shrank beneath thy touch unsparing.

Thy votaries leave their sweetest draught untasted, Their finest gold grows dim with gathering rust, And half the vigor of their years is wasted By yielding prematurely dust to dust.

But ah! what shadow falls across my door? Thine, monster, thine! I yield, and write

Wendell, Mass. Saturday, Jan. 18.

For The Tribune. The Butles of the United States toward the American Republics-Adam's and Clay.

The Tribune of the 11th inst. gave expression to the well-established public sentiment of the United States, when it said that the United States being "by position and sympathy the natural ally of the younger Republics of this continent, it becomes this country to manifest a cordial interest in their welfare, and an earnest desire to serve them to the extent of her power. The present crisis manifestly calls for a revival of that policy inaugerated in 1820-27, by Messrs. Adams and Clay, and so unworthily, virulently assailed by the opposition of that day.

There are passages in the article in The Tribune equally grateful to the sound American sen. timent of the country, to which I propose to refer fully in another connection. My present object is to show the nature of that glorious policy inaugerated by Messrs. Adams and Clay, and to his end I shall quote their own language, from the public documents and speeches of that period. The people at large cannot keep this policy too steadily in view, nor be too rigid in requiring exact conformity to it on the part of the American Government. The following passages, presenting an outline of this policy, need no comment :

Extract from the Instructions of John Quincy Adams to Mr. Anderson, appointed Minister

to Columbia, May 27, 1823:
"We have constantly favored the standard of independence in America. Disinterested ness must be its own reward: but in the establishment lishment of our future political and commercial relations with the new Republics of America, it will be necessary to recur often to the principles in which they originated; they will serve to mark the boundaries of the rights which we may justly claim in our future relations with them, and to counteract the efforts which, it cannot be doubted, European negotiations will continue to make in the furtherance of their monorchical and monopo-lizing contemplations. To promote these events (the security of their independence, and the permanence of civil and religious freedom) by all the moral influence which we can exercise, whether of example, of friendly counsel and per-suasion, is among the duties which devolve upon us, in the formation of our future relations with our Southern neighbors. " It is highly im-portant that the first foundations of the permanent future intercourse between the two countries should be laid in principles benevolent and liberal in themselves, congenial with the spirit of our institutions, and consistent with the duties of uni versal philanthropy. The emancipation of the South American Continent opens to the whole race of man prospects of futurity, in which this Union will be called, in the discharge of its duties to posterity, to take a conspicuous and leading port. It involves all that is precious in nope, and all that is desirable in existence, to the countless millions of our fellow creatures which, in the progressive revolution of time, this hemisphere is destined to rear and maintain.

"That the fabric of our social connections with Southern reighbors may rise, in the lapse of It involves all that is precious in hope, and

our Southern neighbors may rise, in the lapse of years, with a grandeur and harmony of proper-tions corresponding with the magnificence of the means placed by Providence in our power, and in that of our descendants, its foundations must be laid in principles of polities and morals new and distasteful to the thrones and dominions of the elder world, but coextensive with the surface of the globe, and lasting as the changes of time."

Such were the principles which President Adams, in a message to Congress (March 15, 1826) on the subject of the Panama Mission, expressly declared it was his intention to further and carry into effect, in accepting the proposition for that Convention of Republican States. "That Congress," he said, "sprung from the urgent, immediate, and momentous common interests of great communities struggling for independence, and, as

it were, quickening into life." Extracts from President ADAMS's Message to Con gress on the subject of the Panama Mission. "The late President of the United States, in his Message to Congress of the 2d of December, 1823 while announcing the negotiation then pending with Russia, relating to the north west coast of this continent, observed that the occasion of the discussions to which that incident had given rise, had been taken for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States were involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they had assumed and maintained, were thenceforward not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. The principle had first been assumed in that negotiation with Russia. It rested upon a course of reasoning equally simple and conclusive. With the excep-tion of the existing European colonies, which it was in no wise intended to disturb, the two continents consisted of several sovereign and in dependent nations, whose territories covered its whole surface. By this their independent condi-tion, the United States enjoyed the right of commercial intercourse with every part of their possessions. To attempt the establishment of a colo ny in those possessions would be to usurp, to the exclusion of others, a commercial intercourse exclusion of others, a commercial intercourse which was the common possession of all. It could not be done without encroaching upon the existing rights of the United States. The Government of Russia has never disputed these positions nor manifested the slightest dissatisfaction at their having been taken. Most of the new American Republics have declared their entire assent to them, and they now propose a country to subject to Republics have declared their entire assent to them, and they now propose, among the subjects of consultation at Panama, to take into considera-tion the means of making effectual the assertion of that principle, as well as the means of resisting interference from abroad with the domestic con-

cerns of the American Government. The same Message refers to the advice givenby Washington as a rule for our Goverment in con

ducting its foreign affairs, and continues: "While adhering faithfully to the spirit of that administration, I cannot overlook the reflection.

that the council of Washington in that instance

was found upon the circumstances in which our country and the world around us were situated at the time it was given. That the reasons assigned by him for his advice were, that Europe had a sort of primary interest, which to us had none or a very remote relation.— That hence she must be engaged in frequent con-troversies, the causes of which were essentially foreign to our concerns. That our detached and isolated situation enabled us to pursue a different course That by our union and rapid growth, with an efficient Government, the period was not far distant, when we might defy material injury fr external annoyance; when we might take such an attitude as should cause our neutrality to be respected; and, with reference to belligerent nations, might choose peace or war, as our interests guided by justice, should counsel.

Among the articles of agreement fixed upon at Panama, was one (see letter of Mr. Salazan to Mr. Clay) for the common defense of the American Republics on substantially the basis laid down by Mr. Adams. This Mission and its objects, it is well known, were defended and supported by Mr. Clay with all his power and eloquence.

Extract from Mr. CLAY's Letter of Instructions to Mesers. Poissert and Sergeast, Delegates from the United States to the Panama Con-

gress.
"From the north eastern limits of the United States in North America, to Cape Horn in South America, on the Atlantic Ocean, with one or two inconsiderable exceptions; and from the same Cape to the 51st degree of north latitude in North America, on the Pacific Ocean, without any exception, the whole coasts and countries b sovereign resident American powers. There is, therefore, no chasm within the prescribed limits, in which a new European colony could now be introduced without violating the territorial rights of some American State. An attempt to acquire such a colony, and by its establishment to acquire sovereign rights for any European power, must be regarded as an inadmissible encroachment.

This was in accordance with the sentiments early put forward by this distinguished American. In 1818, at whatever hazard, he urged the recognition of the independence of the Spanish American Colonies. In one of his speeches he said:

"In the establishment of the independence of South America, the United States have the deepest interest. I have no hesitation in asserting my firm belief that there is no question in the foreign policy of this Government which has ever arisen, or which I can conceive as ever occurring, in the decision of which we have had, or can have so much at stake. This interest concerns our politics, our commerce, our navigation.

In another number I shall show, from documentary evidence, what has thus far been done to carry these principles into practical effect, and what remains yet to be done to the fulfillment of the obligations which we owe to our sister American Re-PANAMA.

The Atlantic Steamers. To the Editors of The Tribune

As you have so liberally appropriated your ns to the publication of a long article over the signature of Filopanti, professing to be a highly scientific and mathematical exposition of the Collins and Cunard steamers, which article commencing in error and ending in wrong conclusions, is well calculated to deceive many of your patrons on a subject they feel a deep and national interest in, will you please to give place to the following simple facts ?-

First, I will give you the dimensions of each steamer, and then show that instead of the Atlantic and Pacific having 2,000 nominal horse-power, and the Asia only 800; that the Asia with less tunnage, and less displacement, has actually got the greatest engines.

Atlantic Partie Baltic Asia Length on deck...... 285 feet 234 feet 257 feet 230 feet Breadth of beau....... 451 " 45 " 45 " 50 "

The term nominal horse power has become a mere conventional unit for expressing a certain size of cylinder without reference to the power exerted, and the actual horse power exerted by either the American or English engines greatly exceeds the nominal. This is owing to the in creased pressure of steam which has been adopted in both countries since the rules for calculating nominal horse power were established by Watt The English designate the size of their cylin

ders by 'horse power, the Americans by 'diameter of cylinder and length of stroke' As will be seen by the table above, the Asia has cylinders one inch larger in diameter than the Atlans or Pacific's, and same length of stroke. Estimating the nominal horse power of each by rules established in the English practice, and we have for the Asia 816 horse power, for the Atlantic and Pacific 800 horse power.

In order that your readers may figure for them-

selves, I give both rules.

First: The square of the diameter of cylinder in inches, multiplied by the cube root of the length of stroke in feet, and divided by 47, will give the nominal horse power, thus:

 $a^2 \times \sqrt{S}$ = nom. horse power, 47 a being the diameter of cylinder in inches, S the

length of stroke in feet.

Second: The square of the diameter of cylinder in inches, multiplied by the velocity of piston in feet per minute, and divided by 6,000, will give the nominal horse power, thus:

a XbS - nominal horse power. 6,000 a being the dismeter of cylinder in inches, b the number of strokes per minute, S the length of

stroke in feet. It is a mistaken notion that the Cunarders carry

but seven pounds of steam per square inch, and the Americans twenty-five or thirty. The average pressure of the Cunarders is about thirteen pounds, and the average pressure of the Collins steamers has been less than sixteen pounds.
It is seen that the engines of the Asia exceed

in power those of the Atlantic and Pacific. From the above statistics we find that the immersed midship section of the Asia is 76 square feet less than than the Pacific or Baltic, and 56 square feet less than the Atlantic giving per square foot of immersed midship section, to the

ATLANTIC, 1 15-100 horse p.r., Pactric, 1 17-100 horse power, Baltic, 121-100 horse power, Asia, 1 34-100 horse power. giving to the Asia an important advantage over either of the others.
Under this view of the case it may be asked

how can the Collins steamers expect to equal the speed of the Asia? The answer is, by their saeriority of model, which unquestionably give Collins steamers great advantages, and wh they, like the new Cunarders, can command a picked crew, who have distinguished themselves by years of unremitting and efficient service, they will equal and surpass their rivals. Why do the English engineers boastingly assert, "give them the Collins steamers and they will beat themselves a

They are admitted good judges, and it may be flattering to the friends of the Collins steamers to know that the new Cunard ships Arabia and Pesia, now constructing to compete with the Collins steamers, are copying them both as regards increased length and sharpness of model, and Ta-

bular boilers.

The English cupningly underrate the power of their engines, giving the impression, that with less dimensions, they are more perfect and more effective, while the Americans have foolishly overrated the pewer of theirs, and given the idea, that notwithstanding great engines, great expenditure, and great effort, their engines are imperfect, and do not work up to their power. comes the frequent expression, "You can build the ships, but you must go to England for your en-gines." The misfortune is, the friends of the American Steamers have done them the greatest injury, and illustrated the philosophy of the common expression, "killed with kindness." By o estimating, and premature boasting,—thereby ating unreasonable anticipations,-they have done the steamers more serious injury, than all foreign competition combined; for no sooner does the so performance fall short of the high wrought sionary expectations, than the very vessels which foreigners have candidly pronounced without equals in the world, are, by Americans themselves, and those who, like Filopanti, "feel a deep interest," cried down as failures. The American Steamers of the first Trans Atlantic Line, were materially injured in the same unreasonable man-

If the engine of a Cunard steamer breaks a side-lever, throwing one engine into a perfect wreck, and the steamer comes into port with one engine and returns to Europe with one engine

nothing is said about it.

If half a dozen men are washed overboard dur ing a single passage, in consequence of the sub-marine excursions of the ship, nothing is said If the steamer is sixteen or eighteen days making a passage, nothing is said about it; it is conceded that she must have had an unusual boisterous passage. With the Cunarders every boisterous passage. With the Cunarders every thing is right, and all is looked upon as contingent accidents that will happen under the best of management. But how is it with the American steamers? If they are longer than usual making a passage it is supposed they have met with an accident. If the engine is stopped on the passage for the most trifling cause there is immediate alarm, and every passenger considers it his privilege to visit the engine room and inspect the con-dition of the machinery, and seems to be ambi-tious in being the first to write and publish an exaggerated account of the "accidents and detentions" of the passage, with criticism on the mal construction of the ship and machinery. on board of an English steamer the engine room is inaccessible to passengers, excepting on praiseorthy occasions. It should be borne in mind at the Atlantic and Pacific were built to com pete with the America, Europa, Canada, &c, and not the new and more powerful steamers which have been built since, or the still more powerful steamers now constructing-the Arabia and Persia; and from the immense sums now expending for new and more powerful steamers it is evident that the Yankees have frightened the Canarders,

if they don't eventually surpass them.

To Filopanti's statement, that the Baltic cannot consume less than 1,100 lbs of coal per hour, and must carry, to insure a safe passage, 1,800 tuns, and from indications "privately obtained," sets down the weight of engines and boilers at 1,800 more, walking a page at a representation of the property of the p making an aggregate for propelling power alone of 3,600 tuns! I will simply say, that the engines and boilers weigh 825 tuns, and the coal bunkers have stowage for 1,050 tuns, which affords, in or-

inary weather, two or three days extra coals.

The idea of providing the Collins steamers with 60 feet paddle wheels, elevating pillow blocks and extension connecting rods, may do for "theory but never for

FOREIGN ITEMS.

|Prepared for The New-York Tribune. |

Miss Martineau's new book has at last made its appearance in London. It is called Letters on the nes of Man's Nature and Development, by H. G. ATKINSON and HARBIET MARTINEAU: 1 vol. octavo Miss Martineau has also undertaken a history of the British Empire during the last half century; it is to be in six volumes or 24 parts, which will be put at the low price of 5s. a volume or 1s. a part. Of course it will be popular in its character and tendencies. Mr. Hoebuch's history of the great constitutional struggle in Englan 1830 and 1831, which resulted in the passage of the Reform Bill, will very shortly be published .-Walter Savage Landor has an eighteen penny pamphlet on Popery, British and Foreign. The eighth edition of Eliot Warburton's Crescent and Cross has appeared. A work by Major Edwards, called A Year on the Punjab Frontier, is also among the novelties. Dr. Achilli, who was so long imprisoned at Rome, has issued a volume of "Important Disclosures" called Dealings with the Inquisition. William Johnston, Esq , has printed a work on England as it Is, which is said to be a failure. He however, thinks that England is a failure and so is even with his critics. He sees nothing but ruin and despair in the future, the Constitution having already been destroyed. Mrs. Jameson has a volume illustrated with eleven etchings by her own hand, called Legends of the Monastic Orders. A two volume novel bears the appellation of The First Angel, but as to what paradise the angel hails from we are not informed. Choice Specimens of Mediaval Art Workmanship is an elegant and successful publication, illustrative of the old manner of decorating houses.

-No sort of intoxicating beverage, whether wine, spirits, beer or cider, will be admitted to a place in the World's Fair. The continental wine growers are in despair at the exclusion of their products. Two ladies of Southampton will exhibit a gigantic piece of Berlin embroidery. It has cost them ten month's labor, covers three thousands square inches and represents Abraham, the Father of all Nations, offering up his son Iseac upon the Altar, with an Angel appearing in the clouds, with distant landscape and scenery .-On the top, looking through the foliage, is sym bolical representation of the eye of the Almighty figuratively attering the sublime expression in holy writ. "Lay not thine hand upon the lad." A group of Statuary by Engel, a Hungarian sculp. tor will also be exhibited. It represents an episode from the conflict of the Argonauts and Ama. zons.

-Sir E. BULWER LYTTON has written a new play which is to be performed by literary amateurs for the benefit of the proposed fund for dis-

-The widow of Liston, the surgeon, has just received the grant of a pension of £100 a year from the Civil List.

- MACLISE has painted Macready in the character of Werner, said to be excellent, better even than Lawrence's Kemble as Hamlet. Corbonid has painted in water colors, for Prince Albert, the Cathedral scene from Meyerbeer's Prophet.

-Books may, after March I, be sent by mail from England to any of the colonies, at 6d for those not exceeding | lb, those not exceeding 1 lb, is, not above 2 lb, 2s, and so on-always in advance. Each parcel must consist of only one volume, must be open at each and like a newspaper, and contain no writing but the address.

-A Californian correspondent of the Daily News furnishes a curious picture of the morals he has seen in El Dorado. He writes thus: "Perhaps the blackest page of American California is the history or lives of the females. Husbands arrive here with their wives and families, but they are not generally long on shore when their better halves cut connection for other and richer men; so that the poor disconsolate husbands, instead of mining for gold, have to nurse their 'wee anes.' Young damsels, however ugly or deformed, are soon picked up and spliced. Fire and sword are no barriers to men's passions here, nor is age a preventive.

-Travelers to Prussia must hereafter provide themselves with passports in order, or they can't'

-A French criminal named Landais was lately sentenced to forty years hard labor, imprisonment' by the Assizes of the Orne for robberies and attempted assassination. This, with previous sen' tences, makes above a hundred years, in the galleys, to which he is condemned.

-In Australia there are the highest trees in the world. One of an unknown kind has been found there measuring 220 feet from the ground to the lowest branch. At the base this tree is 30 feet in diameter and at the hight of the first branch 12 feet; at the ground its circumference is 130 feet; at three feet high, 102 feet. This tree is perfectly sound; it stands in a forest of sassafras-Another sort of great tree there is called Eucalyptis gigantea. It rises to the hight of 300 feet, and often has 40 feet circumference. Its bark is excellent for tanning, being twice as strong as oak bark.

- A public sale of 76 pictures and 19 designs. all by modern artists, took place at Paris on the 27th ult. The concourse was large, the bidding animated, and the prices were generally high. A Young Woman at her Toilet, by Ch. Be. ranger, brought 1,850 francs; Sheep Pasturing, by Mile. Rosa Bonheur, 2,000 fr.; a small piece by Brascassat, representing two goats, 3,900; The Hague Market, by Van Schendel, 2,200 fr. The Shop of a Fruiterer, by Brias, 6,400 . Camels at the Watering Place, by Marilhat, 5,000 fr.; Suliotes on the Shore, by Ary Schoffer, 1,500 fr. : A Mother teaching her children to read, a small round picture, by Paul Delaroche, 4,500 fr : three pieces by Horace Vernet, Review of Napoleon at the Tuileries, (in black and white,) 3,000 fr.; An Episode of the Siege of Saragossa, 6,100 fr; The Good Samaritan, 7,400 fr.; Soldiers playing Dice, (costumes of the middle ages,) by Meissonier, 8,025 fr.; A Turkish School, by Decamps, 21,100

- A French company have undertaken to light the city of Pesth with gas.

-Mr. Webster's letter to Chevaller Hulsemann is published and commented on by the press of Paris. The National, which is not wont to like anything proceeding from a Whig administration. expresses its satisfaction with the tone and language of our Secretary of State in the strongest terms.

-In Oct. 1849, Lord B-, belonging to one of the richest families of England, took a hackney coach at London for a place about three miles distant on the Thames, which serves as a steamboat landing. Arrived there he got out, telling the coachman to wait, and went on board a steamer for Cowes to see if his baggage had been brought on board according to orders. By accident he had mistaken the hour, and was no sconer on board than the boat put off, before he could return to pay the coachman. The latter, knowing his customer, determined to wait, hired the place where he had been left, put up a shelter for his horses and himself, and staid there several months. Lord B. came back last October having forgotten the whole affair, but has just had to pay £700, at the end of a law suit, for the services of the coachman during the period.

-There are now in arms in Europe 500,000 men more than in the hottest part of the career of Napoleon.

-Sometime since the discovery of gigantic eggs in Madagascar was spoken of. Three of these eggs have arrived at Paris, one broken on the route, the others whole, and M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire has laid them before the Academy of Sciences. They are of very different shapes, one being elliptical, the other having its two ends unlike each other. They are about thirteen inches in diameter the long way and nine the short; in circumference about thirty inches one way and twenty five the other. The shell is one eighth of an inch thick, and contains about 71 gallons, or as much as 135 hen's eggs, 154 condor's eggs and 55 ostriches eggs. Mr. St. Hilaire has decided, from the examination of some bones found with one of the eggs, that they were produced by a bird. It now remains to discover this biggest of the feath-

-Schäffer, the engraver at Frankfort, is about to complete an engraving of Raphael's Madonna della sedia on which he has been engaged for many years. The Dusseldorf Art Union are nagotiating for the plate.

-The painter Nicola Ranieri died in the Abruzzi in December, aged 101. He never drank wine nor any other spirituous beverage, and kept his memory and a cheerful spirit to the last.

-The art critic of the Paris National falls with out mercy upon Charles Müller's Last Appeal of the Victims of the Terror (a work 30 feet long), which has been so much praised among the pic tures of the Exhibition now open at Paris. He snys it is nothing but a horrible blot, a vile shadow cast upon the immortal work of the Revoution, nothing but an envenomed work of party spirit, by which M. Müller may get plenty of portraits to do from people of certain classes, but which can never justly be admired as a successful piece of art. Apart from the tendency of the picture, the conception is poor and monotonous, the style small, the execution unequal and coquettish. The arrangement is theatrical and the portraits it contains are like those of Dubufe the elder. M. Delescluze, in the Debats, praises the picture, though he thinks it treated too much like a genre, and not enough like a historical work Of course, M. Delescluze has no fault to find with its political character.

-The Rabbi's College, at Padua, Italy, proposes a prize of \$400 for the best work on the political and religious history of the Jews from the first siege of Jerusalem to the time of the last collaboraters of the Talmud.

-The fine arts are cosmopolitan, and though* they love warm skies, do not fear cold ones -Music has at last penetrated beyond Siberia, to Kamschatka. On the 8th of last August, Mad. Christiani, who is well known in Germany as a player on the violoncello, gave a successful Concert in Peterpaulshafen, at the house of the Governor. European virtuosos have before made their way as far as Irkutsk and Krasnojarsk, to get their share of the earnings of the miners, but no one ever went as far as Madame Christiani.

- It is said that Auber the composer, is not a Frenchman, but a German of Swabia, and that his real name is Auberle. This was proved on occasion of a legacy recently left him in Germany.

- The birth day of the Emperor of Russia was celebrated in Moldavia with great pomp. This unfortunate principality is losing even the shadow of independence. -The Austrian Government have introduced

the Historical Manual of Putz into the schools of the Empire, on the condition that the author shall rewrite the second part and make it conclude with the year 1815. As the author wrote it, the last edition contained an account of the events of 1848 and '49, including the wars in Hungary and Italy. This it seems will not do for Austriawhich is called by the liberal papers, the China of Germany: The revised edition will soon ap-

-A new tenor named Mairalt has made his debut at Paris, with great applause from the publie. Hector Berlioz, however, tells him in the Debats, that though his voice has a fair quality and a remarkable compass, it is rather hard, wants flexibility, and stands in need of long and arduous discipline. -The Louvre has been enriched with a fine

procelain model of the palace of the Emperor of China; the details of this singular building, eleven stories in hight, are given with an astonishing minuteness. -A Tuscan actor, who was playing at the

theater La Pergola, in Florence, on the 6th ult. was hissed by the audience, and flung his dagger into the pit. Two of the audience were wounded. and a riot would have followed, if the enraged player had not been immediately apprehended by the police. -An old officer on the retired list, residing at

Creteil, near Paris, lately committed suicide from grief at the death of his horse, which, since his retirement from the service, he had nursed with the most assiduous care, and when dead he had dead, and I cannot survive lt.

-Königsberg in Prussia is said to be one of the worst places in the world for scandal, -In Danish Greenland copper mines have been

found whose ore yields 66 per cent. of pure metal. -The King of Dahomey has had some collins made at Hamburg for the use of himself and the members of his illustrious family when they shall have departed this mortal life. They are in a style of great splendor, the King's own box coat ing \$4,000. At each side of the head are fixed

iquor cases with decanters and glasses, so that the defunct may be able duly to wet his whistle. The coffin is lined with cushions of red satin, and adorned on the outside with ornaments of bronze and carving. It is supported with a lion of metal at each corner. -An Italian picture dealer at London lately

bought an old picture for a song. It proves to be a portrait of the Princess Colonna by Michael Angelo and is valued at \$30,000. -The Cologne Gazette calls upon the Prussian

Government to help the Art-Academy at Dusseldorf by giving it more money and creating a professorship of sculpture.

-A picture dealer at Prague has within a short time sold 800,000 copies of the Emperor of Austria's portrait. -The Catholic Directory, just published, con-

tains a list of the names of twenty five ministers of the Established Church of England, three American Episcopalian ministers, one Scotch Presbyterian minister, one Genevese Protestant minister, and one French Protestant minister, who joined the Church of Rome during the year 1850. Also two Lords, three Countesses, one honorable, two country gentlemen of wealth, two captains in the army, one member of Parliament and one Dector of Laws.

-A Miss Gresley Jarman's bustle was lately exhibited at the Clerkenwell Police Court, and contained no less than ten pounds of feathers which she was charged with having stolen from her lodgings. She denied the robbery, and declared that ten pounds of feathers was the usual complement of the bustles she wore.

-The consistory of Breslau, in Prussian Silesia has issued a circular, reminding not only clergymen, but all other clerical functionaries, that it is unbecoming their sacred calling to take out game certificates, or to join in shooting or sporting in general.

-In a letter recently published, Prof. Newman says that it is a mathematical certainty that, if the existing population of the world were to increase for about eleven or twelve centuries at the same rate as the British population has done for some time past, no room would be left on the solid earth for men, women, and children to stand upon, allowing only a square foot for each.

-The total population of the kingdom of Sweden is estimated at 3,583,200, viz. 1,820,400 males and 1,690,800 females. On the 1st January, 1846, the population was 3,316,902, so that the increase in the last five years has been 216,298, or 6 per ct. -The Prince of Wallachia has published an

order stating the conditions under which gipsies may in future be sold: 1. Families of gipsies shall never be parted. 2. All sales of more than three families at a time are declared illegal. -The sherry vintage of 1849 has turned out very bad, and it is said that not one-fifth of the

produce can be made available. The vintage of champagne of 1850 is also bad, and there will be a short supply of sparkling wines. -A wealthy Lombard nobleman, who lately died at Home, has bequeathed a monthly allowance of thirty scudi (about £6) for the mainten-

ance of his dogs, and a monthly pension of fifteen

scudi for the person appointed to feed and tend them--A recent calculation made in Vienna gives no less than 1,282 journals and papers as actually known in Europe, not including therein Austria. There are of course many provincial papers not included in this list. The following comparison is curious: in Paris 160 papers of various kinds are published; in London, 97; in Berlin, 79; in Leipsig, 68; in St. Petersburg, 36. The number of journals published in Germany, exclusive of Austria, in the German language, is 645, nearly three times as many as Paris and London put to-

gether. -The Persian sect of Babis, whose main doctrine is said to be the denial of the existence of God and who recognize no other authority than that of their chief, has at last been extinguished. They had been persecuted for two years, and their Chief Bab de Shiraf, put to death at Tauris, when they betook themselves to Lingrian, which they fortified. The city was stormed by a considera-ble body of troops under Mehemet Chau, and most of the Babis fell in the struggle. The pris-oners will doubtless all be killed. They are accused of scandalous offenses against the religion and morals of the country.

FURTHER CALIFORNIA NEWS. The Quicksilver Mines of California.

The California Courier gives the following de. scription of the Quicksilver Mines of New-Almaden, near Santa Clara : The works are situated in a little valley at the

foot of the hills which contain the treasure, and the buildings for furnaces, the offices, stables, and residences of the operatives, altogether form a prosperous village, resembling, in a measure, some of the manufacturing villages of the Atlantic States. With the number of furnaces now in op-eration, from one hundred and seventy five to two hundred hands are constantly employed. Over 300,000 were expended by the company in the preparations necessary prior to the ent of remunerating operations. The current xpenses are now about \$40,000 per month, and the yield of quicksilver is about 7,500 pounds for the same period—worth, we are told, at the pres-ent low rates, \$63,750. Extensive additions and improvements of the works are now being made, and will, when completed, treble the produce of The cinnabar is brought down from the hills, at

present, on pack mules. It is in contemplation to construct a railway which shall perform the luty, and thus effect a great saving. improved furnaces are being constructed: and in every department, no capital or labor is spared necessary to secure the benefits arising experience, or afforded by the genius of the in-The furnaces now in use are what are known as

"cylinder." The cinnabar, having been broken in small pieces, is thrown into the cylinders, and subjected to an almost white heat, which ex-pels the metal in the form of vapor. The vapor passes through a retort and condenser, and is then drawn off ready for bottling.
Within the Company's grounds, and by the

banks of a purling stream which supplies the place with the purest 'mountain dew,' we were shown a mineral spring which we doubt not will prove a Saratoga in future years, to those who seek restored health and energies at its fount. We drank freely of the water, and found it quite as pleasant as any of the medicinal springs of New York or Virginia. Its analysis gives car-bonate of sods, chalybeate of iron, and a slight trace of sulphur. It is beautifully clear, light, sparkling and effervescing. GRIZZLY BEAR ENCOUNTER -On Monday last.

as Mr. Charles Packwook, who resides about 25 miles from this city, near Murphy's rancho, was out bunting mules, he suddenly came in sight of two large grizzly bears, directly in the trail through which he was compelled to pass. As no other means of escape presented itself, he dismounted from his horse and went toward a tree, for the purpose of climbing it to get a shot at the animals; but the bears scented him and reached the tree together. and the bear springing at his throat, he thrust his right hand and wrist hate its mouth to save himself. The animal immediately crushed both bones of the fore arm, and the other severely tore the flesh in mouthfuls from his legs. A sovere tassel ensued, during which Mr. P got hold of his rife, and holding it out with his left hand, he shot the largest bear when only two feet distant from it.
The bear staggered off a few steps, uttering plaintive cries, and died, while the other ran off and sat by it. Mr. P. endeavored to reload his rife but was unable to do so with one hand. He is a powerfully athletic man, and the preservation of his life is attributable to that fact, together with his coolness and presence of mind. Dr. Corey, of this city was called in, and he has pronounced the wounds of Mr. P. to be not very dangerous. THE PLACE THEY PICK UP LUMPS .- We have

always been under the impression that the gold-washer or rocker was used in all the mines in

California, but we met with a gentlemen the other day quite conversant with mining and river, which is situated between Salmon and Shustal who informed us that there was not a single Shasta) who informed us that there was not a single rocker in use along the whole stream! The miners there depend catirely upon pan washing, and picking up lumps, as the trails which the adventurers are compelled to travel over to reach that point are so rugged and precipitous that to get washers there would be attended with great difficulty. Mr. J. Roop, a gentleman whose statements can be received with credence, informed us that his brother made \$4,000 at the mines on Scott's river, in the short time of two weeks-none of the pieces he obtained were under the value of \$2 50, while the largest was worth \$900. We saw several which were worth from \$100 to \$200 Mr. R. desires us to say, lest some might be misled, that his brother had a lucky claim, and that many who were there engaged were only realizing the average yield of the miners in other sections of the country. The bar to which we have referred, is about four miles from where Scott's river empties into the Klamath.

THE MINERS AT THEIR WORK .- During the last week the prayer of the miners was answered-rains, gentle and severe, were visited upon them, and they are now diligently engaged in washing the dirt which had been thrown up for that pur-pose. Probably not less than \$10,000 worth of gold is taken out daily by the miners here and in the immediate vicinity. Money has been "very tight," to use the current expression, for the past three months, but is now becoming m |Sonora Herald.

Love and Seicide.-Mrs. Hambleton, as actress in San Francisco, poisoned herself on account of an attachment which she entertained for an actor named Coad. Her husband having discovered the fact, threatened to shoot the latter unless he instantly left the city, which he promised to do. Hereupon Mrs. Hambleton swallowed a dose of poison, from the effects of which she died in ten minutes. Coad, on hearing of this, attempted to poison himself, but was prevented. CUP FOR COL. COLLIER.-We learn (says the

Journal of Commerce) that the Inspectors of Customs of this City have held a meeting having for its object the presentation to Col. Collier, upon his retirement from office, of a splendid goblet, made of California gold, and studded over the outside with specimens. The Alta says \$1,500 were subscribed at the meeting. Another Indian Skirming. -On Friday last, some fifty Indians attacked a small party of men,

some half dozen in number, while they were at work in the vicinity of Pleasant Valley, locating a ranch. The result of the fight was nine Indians killed, and one white man wounded in the leg by Transcript BRIDGES IN CALIFORNIA - Messre. Heath and Emory have thrown a splendid bridge over the Stanislaus, which, we believe, is the first in Cali-

fornia .- Stockton Times. In San Jose, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1850, Mrs. John M. Mur-

of a daughter. ne place, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1850, Mrs. James F. Reed,

OREGON ITEMS.

From the Milwauker (Oregon) Star we learn that Capt. Frederic Morse, of the schr. Merchantman, from San Francisco, was killed at that place on the 25th of December by the bursting of a can-

A large party left Milwaukee on the 2d of January for the gold regions of Oregon.

OREGON COAL .- Capt. M. T. Timmons, of Olympis, near Poget's Sound, called on us the other day. He says the report of coal having been found in his neighborhood is true, and an excellent ar-ticle it is for all the purposes for which coal is

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. EXECUTORS OF JOHN

McDonogu.—This important case came up for trial yesterday before Judge Buchanan. The States of Louisiana and Maryland brought suit, as our readers will remember, against the Executors of the late John McDonogh, claiming his immense property under an averment that the bequests of his will in favor of the cities of NewOrleans and Baltimore are illegal and void, from
their nature as well as from the incapacity of
those corporations to accept such legacies. The those corporations to accept such legacies. The State of Louisians was represented by the Attor-ney General, Isaac Johnson, and by Messrs. El-more and King and Miles Taylor. The State of Maryland was represented by Isaac Johnson and Messrs. Elmore and King. The Executors ap-peared through Christian Rouselius and Levi Pierce. The City of New Orleans by Randell peared through Christian Houselius and Levi-Pierce. The City of New Orleans by Randell Hunt and Messrs. Graible and Preux. Thomas J. Durant appointed by the Court to repre-sent absent heirs, excepted to the validity of a service on him as binding to the City of Balti-more, he having corresponded with the authori-ties of that city, and received no authorization to act in their behalf. The exceptions of Mr. Durant were sustained, and the City of Baltimore was consequently without a representative. A number of witnesses were examined in the case.

M. Grivot, Esq., attorney for the Executors, was examined as to the revenue of the estate. His testimony excited a good deal of surprise in Court, as it went to show that the gross receipts of the estate were only thirty eight hundred dollars per month, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent-for expenses of collection. The impression had been very general that the income of Mr. McDon-ogh's estate was about two hundred thousand dollars per year. There are many persons in the State, who have never enjoyed the reputation of being very wealthy, whose revenues exceed those of Mr. McDonogh's estate.

The wonder is how, with comparatively so limited a revenue, he could have accumulated so arge a landed estate, as the taxes and the costs of preservation, joined to the large price paid by him for the property, would seem to have required

a much greater sum than this yearly income.

The object of introducing this testimony was to show the impracticable and illegal nature of the bequests; as, with so small a revenue, it would take some two or three hundred years before the annuities could be paid off, and legacies in favor of the cities take effect. In the meantime, the revenue being invested in property at compound interest, would absorb all the property in the State of Louisiana. [N. O. Delta, 11th.

DEATH OF HERR RYSINGER -- On Tuesday evening last, a large concourse of people were as-sembled on North Boulevard st, near the Market-House, to witness the apparalleled feat of the wire man, Herr Ryninger. He had announced, through handbills and the public priats, that he would walk the length of a wire stretched from the pinnacle of the State House tower-85 feetto a point 500 feet from its base. The navalty of the performance, (which was next to "walking or nothing,") and the celebrity of the performer, excited the curiosity of the community, and brought them to the spot in great numbers when it was announced that the feat was to come off. took his position on the towar, and commenced with admirable coolness and self-possession, his perilous descent. He had proceeded about half the distance, when, to the horror of those present, one of the supports gave way, and the daring performer was precipitated headlong to the ground, a distance of over forty feet. He was taken up with his head frightfully bruised, and was otherwise injured. He lingered until about 8 o'clock in the evening, when he died. His wife was traveling with him, and is, by his death, thrown without resources upon the world. The falling pole struck a son of Mrs. Croft, making a deep gash across his skull from the crown to the forehead. The wound was dressed by Dr. Allen, who informs us that the patient is doing well. | Saton Rouge Advects, 6th

VALUABLE CARGOES.—The ship Oregon, Capt-Ford, cleared at Savaunah on the 13th instant for Havre, with 2,191 bales Upland, and 465 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing 1,897,027 lbs. Valued at The ship Italy, Capt Reed, cleared at Charles-

ton on the 14th inst for Liverpool, with 3,175 bales Upland, and 202 bales Sea Island cotton, weighing 1,201,683 lbs. Valued at \$181,346 86.

buried in his garden. Some neighbors, becoming shortly after he did. He had commenced ascendslarmed at not seeing him appear as usual, enng the tree and had got up several feet, when the tered the house, where they found him hanging in largeat of the bears followed him, seized him by the heel, dragged him down, and both fell to the ground his bed room. A letter was lying on the table, In the fall, Mr. P. lost hold of his ritle, which contained these words, "My poor horse is